



Journal Website:
<https://theamericanjournals.com/index.php/tajpslc>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

Research Article

DEVELOPMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL MODELS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Submission Date: February 27, 2022, **Accepted Date:** March 17, 2022,

Published Date: March 29, 2022 |

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/tajpslc/Volume04Issue03-06>

Zufarova Sh. M.

Applicant, Academy of the General Prosecutor's Office Republic of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article provides an overview of the key institutional models for the protection of intellectual property rights in foreign countries. Three basic models of protection are justified in this article. Special aspects of the activities of authorized administrative and law enforcement authorities of foreign countries to protect intellectual property are reviewed in this article. Recommendations for improving the institutional system for the protection of intellectual property rights in the Republic of Uzbekistan were developed based on the analysis.

KEYWORDS

Protection of intellectual property rights, institutional models for protecting intellectual property rights, activities of authorized administrative and law enforcement agencies of foreign countries to protect intellectual property rights.

INTRODUCTION

Intellectual property is the product of the human intelligence, the result of creativity, which is protected by law.

Protection of intellectual property rights takes on increasing importance in the context of the

globalization of the world economy and the growth of international trade.

Legal protection of intellectual property acquires special relevance in the context of the formation of a modern infrastructure of market economy in



Uzbekistan and the integration of our country into the world community.

Thus, according to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) report in 2020, the number of international patent applications, despite the COVID-19 pandemic, grew by 4% and amounted to 275,900 applications, reaching an all-time high, despite a projected 3.5% decline in global GDP.¹

China (68,720 applications, +16.1% annual growth rate) remained the largest user of WIPO's international patent system (PCT) in the world and got ahead of the US (59,230 applications, +3%), Japan (50,520 applications, - 4.1%), the Republic of Korea (20,060 applications, +5.2%) and Germany (18,643 applications, -3.7%).

Undoubtedly, the institute of intellectual property is being transformed in the light of new socio-economic and informational realities, which certainly requires the establishment of appropriate effective institutions to ensure the protection of intellectual property rights.

The analysis found that, depending on the method of protection of intellectual property objects, researchers distinguish jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional ways of

protection (Geiger Ch., Thomas L., Pila J., Seville C., Neznamov A.V., Sorokin Y.A., etc.)².

According to well-known experts Ch. Geiger and L. Thomas jurisdictional method involves various government agencies, including **judicial protection**. Based on the consequences that led to the violation of intellectual property rights, an appropriate method of protection can be chosen.³

According to the European researcher C. Seville **nonjurisdictional way of protection** is the least expensive, but also less effective. Often after an infringer is notified of an infringement, the copyright holder is forced to sue in court as a result of the infringer ignoring the infringer's notice of infringement.⁴

In this case, in the general opinion of experts, the jurisdictional mode of protection is characterized by the presence of specially authorized bodies, which include: courts of general and special jurisdiction, other bodies (permanent and ad hoc arbitration courts) entrusted with judicial power.⁵

Non-jurisdictional method involves the protection of the interests of the entitled person, whose right is

¹ International patent filings via WIPO, March 2, 2021, PR/2021/874.

https://www.wipo.int/pressroom/en/articles/2021/article_0002.html

² Geiger Ch. The construction of intellectual property in the European Union: searching for coherence // Constructing European intellectual property: achievements and new perspectives / ed. by Ch. Geiger. – Cheltenham; Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2013. P. 5–23; Seville C. European Union Intellectual Property Law and Policy. 2nd ed. –Cheltenham; Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2016. 584 p.; Neznamov A.V. Concepts of "method", "means", "form of rights protection" and their interaction // Arbitration and Civil Procedure. - 2013. - № 5. - C. 4.; Sorokin Y. A. The concept of method of protection of civil rights. Classification of

methods of protection of civil rights // "Black holes" in the Russian legislation. - 2007. - № 5. - 114 p.

³ Geiger Ch. The construction of intellectual property in the European Union: searching for coherence // Constructing European intellectual property: achievements and new perspectives / ed. by Ch. Geiger. – Cheltenham; Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2013. P. 5–23; Thomas L. Arbitration of Intellectual Property Disputes, 37 ASA Bulletin 2/2019, pp. 289-304.

⁴ Seville C. European Union Intellectual Property Law and Policy. 2nd ed. –Cheltenham; Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2016. 584 p.

⁵ Civil law: textbook / ed. A. P. Sergeeva, Yu. K. Tolstoy. M., 1996. Part 1. 268 p.

violated or challenged, without recourse to state and other authorized bodies⁶

At the same time, Article 12 of the Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris, 1883) provides for the establishment of a special government body to ensure the protection of intellectual property.⁷

Our analysis has shown that as of the beginning of 2021, 193 WIPO member countries have established various mechanisms and methods of intellectual property protection,⁸ involving a wide range of instruments of protection of intellectual property rights (civil, administrative and criminal legal protection).⁹

It should be noted that the formation of the relevant authorized bodies has a three-hundred-year history. For example, the Patent Office of the French Republic was established in 1791.¹⁰ Similar bodies were later established in several other countries (British Patent Office (1852),¹¹ Swedish Patent and Registration Board

(1855),¹² German Patent and Trademark Office (1877),¹³ Japan Patent Office (1885),¹⁴ Patent Office of the Republic of Poland (1918),¹⁵ US Patent and Trademark Office (1975),¹⁶ Spanish Patent and Trademark Office (1991),¹⁷ Korean Intellectual Property Office (1997).¹⁸

In the professional literature, the formation of institutional models for the protection of intellectual property rights has been discussed for the past 150 years.¹⁹

They are conventionally divided into the Anglo-Saxon and Romano-Germanic systems for the protection of intellectual property rights. This is due to the difference in legal regulation and protection of intellectual property in continental Europe and the countries of the British Commonwealth.

At the same time in the countries of case law (Australia, Canada, USA, UK) great attention is paid to the fundamental principles²⁰ (generally binding nature; absence of any normative act of general nature, no

⁶ ib.

⁷ Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883. (official translation) <https://wipolex.wipo.int/ru/text/379398>

⁸ The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Official website. – URL: <https://www.wipo.int/members/en/>

⁹ International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Adjudicating intellectual property disputes. An ICC report on specialised IP jurisdictions worldwide, 2016. – URL: <https://www.ccpit-patent.com.cn/sites/default/files/files/education/ICC%20Specialised%20IP%20Jurisdictions%20EN.pdf>

¹⁰ Institut national de la propriété industrielle. – URL: <https://www.inpi.fr/fr>

¹¹ Intellectual property office in UK – URL: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/intellectual-property-office>

¹² Patent – och registreringsverket (en. The Swedish Patent and Registration Office). – URL: <https://www.prv.se/sv/>

¹³ Deutsches Patent- und Markenamt (DPMA) The German Patent and Trade Mark Office (DPMA). – URL: <https://www.dpma.de/>

¹⁴ Japan Patent Office <https://www.jpo.go.jp/>

¹⁵ Patent Office of the Republic of Poland – URL: <https://uprp.gov.pl/pl>

¹⁶ The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). – URL: <https://www.uspto.gov>

¹⁷ Spanish Patent and Trademark Office O.A. – URL: <http://www.oepm.es>

¹⁸ Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO). – URL: <https://kipo.go.kr>

¹⁹ Baldwin, P. (2014). The Battle between Anglo-American Copyright and European Authors' Rights. In *The Copyright Wars: Three Centuries of Trans-Atlantic Battle* (pp. 14-52). PRINCETON; OXFORD: Princeton University Press. doi:10.2307/j.ctt6wq0z2.4

²⁰ Malysheva A.V. Case law: Aspects of Anglo-Saxon and Continental Law // *Youth and Science: Proceedings of the IX All-Russian Scientific and Technical Conference of Students, Postgraduate Students and Young Scientists with*



division of law into private and public law, the courts take into account the earlier decisions and follow them) of use and protection of intellectual property rights.

The countries of continental Europe (France, Germany, Spain, and Sweden) pay attention to the development of formalized legal regulations (the Patent Act of the Federal Republic of Germany, 1981,²¹ the Intellectual Property Code, 1992).²²

At the same time, according to the classification of the National Intellectual Property Office of the PRC, there are three models of protection defined by the types of intellectual property objects - "four-in-one", "three-in-one", as well as the model of "separate management".²³

In the "four-in-one" model patents, industrial designs, trademarks and copyright issues are managed by a single administrative body. Such a model is developed in 40 countries (including Canada, the Russian Federation, and the United Kingdom).

The "three-in-one" model prescribes that patents, industrial designs, and trademarks are managed by an authorized body, while copyright issues are regulated by another independent body. This model has been adopted in about 100 countries (including France, Germany, Japan, and the United States).

The "separate-administration" model is applied to systems in which patents, trademarks, and copyright issues are handled by several authorized administrative bodies. This model operates in about 30 countries (including Egypt, Greece, Pakistan, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia).

It should be noted that, depending on the presence of a binding component, models combining administrative and law enforcement approaches to the protection of intellectual property rights have recently been increasingly adopted in a number of countries. This kind of models operate in about 130 countries (PRC, Armenia, Uzbekistan, and Switzerland). In addition to the authorized administrative bodies of the system, they also involve law enforcement agencies (customs, internal affairs, financial institutions, tax police, security agencies, etc.).

Thus, depending on the approaches to the protection of intellectual property rights and ways to protect them, it would be appropriate to classify modern concepts into **disaggregated, integrated, unified models**.

The first model is the **disaggregated model for the protection of intellectual property rights** (Egypt, Greece, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia).

For example, the **Hellenic Copyright Organization (HCO)** is the competent national authority in the field of copyright protection. At the same time, the function

participation of international specialists, dedicated to the 385th anniversary of Krasnoyarsk [Electronic resource]. - Krasnoyarsk: Siberian Federal University, 2013. - URL: <http://conf.sfu-kras.ru/sites/mn2013/section114.html>

²¹ Mirskikh I.Y. Features of legal regulation and protection of intellectual property in foreign countries. Priority scientific directions: from theory to practice. 2016. № 21. 265-269 pp.

²² Le service public de la diffusion du droit français (Légifrance). - URL :

<https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/id/LEGISCTA000006161665/>

²³ World Intellectual Property Report Intellectual Property Basics: A Q&A for Students. China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA). Publication year: 2019. - URL:

https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_1056.pdf

to protect patents has been assigned to the **Hellenic Industrial Property Organization (OBI)**.²⁴

In addition, a special Committee for the Notification of Infringement of Copyright and Related Rights on the Internet, which allows aggrieved copyright holders to obtain prompt removal or restriction of unauthorized distribution of their works or other protected content on the Internet without suspending and influencing their claims in relevant disputes in the courts has been established in Greece.²⁵

The Greek Administrative Committee on Trademarks²⁶ is also a quite successful example of a body that undertakes administrative measures within the framework of the national intellectual property protection system. The Greek legislative body has analyzed the performance of existing systems in order to create a special model that emphasizes a national approach and national needs.

In 2012, the **Coordinating Authority for Market Supervision and the Fight Against Illicit Trade (SYKEAAP)**, consisting of representatives from the public and private sectors, was established under the supervision of the Greek Ministry of Economy and Development. The main goal of activity is to combat violations of intellectual property rights. SYKEAAP coordinates its activities, collects intelligence and

cooperates with all competent national and law enforcement agencies.²⁷

The second model includes an **integrated approach to the protection of intellectual property rights** (France, Germany, Japan, the United States, etc.).

For example, in France, the **National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI)** deals with patents, industrial designs and trademarks.²⁸

The Superior Council for Ownership of Literary and Artistic Works under the General Secretariat of the Ministry of Culture **deals with copyright** issues.²⁹

The French National Institute of Industrial Property is a public institution under the supervision of the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Digital Technology. The Institute actively participates in the development and implementation of state policy in the field of industrial property protection and combating counterfeit products.³⁰

Apart from the direct registration of trademarks, service marks, and the granting of patents, the Institute provides the following services: free access to its own databases (trademarks, inventions, legal status information and national court decisions); issuance of licenses for commercial access to databases; fee-based services for searching and tracking industrial property litigation; online submission of applications; a special

²⁴ Patent Office Hellenic Industrial Property Organization (HIPO). – URL: <http://www.obl.gr/el/>

²⁵ The Hellenic Copyright Organization (OPI). – URL: https://opi.gr/images/library/nomothesia/ethniki/nomoi/aitiologiki_4481.pdf.

²⁶ Trademark Office General Secretariat of Commerce & Consumer's Protection, Ministry of Development & Investments. – URL: <http://www.obl.gr/el/>

²⁷ Greek Ministry of the Economy and Development. The Coordinating Authority for Market Supervision and the Fight

Against Illicit Trade (SYKEAAP). – URL: <http://www.mindev.gov.gr/sykeap/>

²⁸ L'Institut national de la propriété industrielle – URL : <https://www.inpi.fr/fr>

²⁹ Conseil supérieur de la propriété littéraire et artistique <https://www.culture.gouv.fr/>

³⁰ L'Institut national de la propriété industrielle. – URL : <https://www.inpi.fr/fr>



service is the issuance of the "Envelopes Soleau",³¹ which is not a direct confirmation of the rights of the right holder, but gives the author the opportunity to confirm the date of creation of the intellectual property object and the authenticity of authorship.

The Institute protects inventions, utility certificates, industrial designs, trademarks, selection inventions, circuit layout designs, copyright and related rights.

The basis for the legal regulation of trademarks in France is the Seventh Book of the Code of Intellectual Property (Code de la propriété intellectuelle, CPI),³² in addition to regulatory provisions contained in the French Civil Code (Code civil),³³ Commercial Code (Code de commerce),³⁴ Civil Procedure Code (Code de procédure civile)³⁵ and Criminal Code (Code pénal)³⁶ as well as in the European Union directives.

According to Article L.711-1 CPI, trademarks are graphically represented symbols (marks), purpose of which is to distinguish the goods or services of one legal entity from those of another. However, a trademark can be represented in all forms of designations: words, combinations of words, surnames and geographic names, pseudonyms, letters, numbers, abbreviations; sound signs - sounds and musical phrases; figurative signs - stickers, logos,

color tones, etc. The provision of Article L.715-1 CPI defines the availability of collective trademarks. A collective trademark can be used by anyone who complies with the rules of use issued by the owner of the registered trademark.³⁷

The third (unified) model of protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights can include models in which the protection of intellectual property rights is carried out comprehensively. In some 80 countries, a single administrative body manages the defending a patent, industrial design, trademark and copyright. This model is used by Canada, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom, among others.

For example, **the Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO)**, as Canada's designated agency for innovation, science and economic development, is also in charge of protecting intellectual property rights.³⁸ The legal framework for intellectual property protection in Canada is based on 4 self-executing laws (Copyright

³¹ La solution de l'enveloppe Soleau. <https://www.inpi.fr/fr/proteger-vos-creations/lenveloppe-soleau/enveloppe-soleau>.

³² Code de la propriété intellectuelle. Livre VII: Marques de fabrique, de commerce ou de service et autres signes distinctifs. URL: https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/section_lc/LEGITEXT000006069414/LEGISCTA000006133336/#LEGISCTA000039381535

³³ Code civil. – URL: https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/texte_lc/LEGITEXT000006070721

³⁴ Code de commerce. – URL: https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/texte_lc/LEGITEXT000005634379?tab_selection=al

[l&searchField=ALL&query=code+de+commerce&page=1&init=true](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/texte_lc/LEGITEXT000006070716/)

³⁵ Code de procédure civile. – URL: https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/texte_lc/LEGITEXT000006070716/

³⁶ Code pénal. – URL: https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/texte_lc/LEGITEXT000006070719/2021-01-23/

³⁷ Timofeeva A.V.. Legal regulation of trademarks in European countries (by the example of France). Economics. Law. Society. Vol. 5, No. 2 (22), 2020. p. 45

³⁸ Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO). – URL: <http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/cipointernet-internetopic.nsf/eng/home>



Acts, 1985)³⁹- Patent Law (1985),⁴⁰ Trademarks Act (1985),⁴¹ Anti-Counterfeiting Act (2014),⁴² Integrated Circuit Topography Act (1990),⁴³ etc.

In the United Kingdom, **the Intellectual Property Office**⁴⁴ is responsible for accepting applications and registering patents, trademarks and industrial designs, and is also responsible for copyright protection.

The legal basis for the protection of intellectual property rights is constituted by 4 laws of direct action ("On registered industrial designs" of 1949,⁴⁵ "On copyright" of 1988,⁴⁶ "Patent Law" of 1977,⁴⁷ "On trademarks" as amended in 1994⁴⁸).

Based on the above, it should be assumed that there is a unified model for the protection of intellectual property rights in Uzbekistan. Since the protection of rights to patents, industrial designs, trademarks and copyrights is carried out by the Intellectual Property Agency⁴⁹ under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Agency is the authorized body of state administration, which carries out a unified state policy in the field of protection and defense of intellectual property rights.⁵⁰

The Agency coordinates the activities of the bodies in charge, such as the General Prosecutor's Office, the Department for Combating Economic Crimes under the General Prosecutor's Office, the State Customs Committee, the State Tax Committee, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, Border Troops of the State Security Service, the Antimonopoly Committee, the State Inspection "Uzkomnazorat," and the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan.

Based on the information above, it is proposed to:

1. Develop the National Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of intellectual property development in cooperation with WIPO.
2. Codify legislation in this sphere based on experience of other countries, in particular France (1992) and the Philippines (1998).
3. Include in the Code of Administrative Responsibility a number of norms aimed at strengthening sanctions of the relevant articles on infringement of intellectual property rights, as well as supplement the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan with a norm defining the minimum level of moral and material damage, at which a civil liability is imposed.

³⁹ Copyright Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. C-42) (as amended up to June 17, 2019) <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-42/Index.html>

⁴⁰ Patent Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. P-4) (as amended up to March 25, 2020) <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/P-4/index.html>

⁴¹ Trademarks Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. T-13) (as amended up to June 18, 2019) <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/t-13/>

⁴² Combating Counterfeit Products Act (S.C. 2014, c. 32) https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/annualstatutes/2014_32/

⁴³ Integrated Circuit Topography Act (S.C. 1990, c. 37) <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/I-14.6/>

⁴⁴ Intellectual Property Office. – URL: <http://www.ipo.gov.uk>

⁴⁵ The Registered Designs Act 1949 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/957357/Registered-Designs-Act-1949.pdf

⁴⁶ The Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/957583/Copyright-designs-and-patents-act-1988.pdf

⁴⁷ The Patents Act 1977 <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/the-patent-act-1977>

⁴⁸ The Trade Marks Act 1994 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/957352/unofficial-trade-marks-act-1994.pdf

⁴⁹ Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 4168 of 02.08.2019 "On measures to improve public administration in the field of intellectual property."

⁵⁰ Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №4380 of 01.07.2019 "On measures to organize the activities of the Intellectual Property Agency under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan".



4. Supplement the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan with norms that strengthens responsibility for violations of copyright and related rights, as well as the illegal use of someone else's trademark, service mark, appellation of origin or trade name.
5. Introduce corporate liability for legal entities, moreover provide amendments and additions to the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Inventions, Utility Models and Industrial Designs", "On Trademarks, Service Marks and Appellations of Origin of Goods", and "On Brand Names"; together with appropriate amendments to laws on the full protection of copyright and related rights in information and communication networks, including audiovisual works and phonograms.
6. Adopt a Resolution of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at strengthening the protection of intellectual property rights, and providing the Courts with the right to decide on the destruction and removal of counterfeit products, as well as on compulsory blocking of websites of organizations that violate the rights of authors and copyright holders.

REFERENCES

1. International patent filings via WIPO, March 2, 2021, PR/2021/874. https://www.wipo.int/pressroom/en/articles/2021/article_002.html
2. Geiger Ch. The construction of intellectual property in the European Union: searching for coherence // Constructing European intellectual property: achievements and new perspectives / ed. by Ch. Geiger. – Cheltenham; Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2013. P. 5–23;

Seville C. European Union Intellectual Property Law and Policy. 2nd ed. –Cheltenham; Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2016. 584 p.; Neznamov A.V. Concepts of "method", "means", "form of rights protection" and their interaction // Arbitration and Civil Procedure. - 2013. - № 5. - C. 4.; Sorokin Y. A. The concept of method of protection of civil rights. Classification of methods of protection of civil rights // "Black holes" in the Russian legislation. - 2007. - № 5. - 114 p.

3. Geiger Ch. The construction of intellectual property in the European Union: searching for coherence // Constructing European intellectual property: achievements and new perspectives / ed. by Ch. Geiger. – Cheltenham; Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2013. P. 5–23; Thomas L. Arbitration of Intellectual Property Disputes, 37 ASA Bulletin 2/2019, pp. 289-304.
4. Seville C. European Union Intellectual Property Law and Policy. 2nd ed. –Cheltenham; Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2016. 584 p.
5. Civil law: textbook / ed. A. P. Sergeeva, Yu. K. Tolstoy. M., 1996. Part 1. 268 p.
6. ib.
7. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883. (official translation) <https://wipolex.wipo.int/ru/text/379398>
8. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Official website. – URL: <https://www.wipo.int/members/en/>
9. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Adjudicating intellectual property disputes. An ICC report on specialised IP jurisdictions worldwide, 2016. – URL: <https://www.ccpit-patent.com.cn/sites/default/files/files/education/ICC%20Specialised%20IP%20Jurisdictions%20EN.pdf>



10. Institut national de la propriété industrielle. – URL: <https://www.inpi.fr/fr>
11. Intellectual property office in UK – URL: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/intellectual-property-office>
12. Patent – och registreringsverket (en. The Swedish Patent and Registration Office). – URL: <https://www.prv.se/sv/>
13. Deutsches Patent- und Markenamt (DPMA) The German Patent and Trade Mark Office (DPMA). – URL: <https://www.dpma.de/>
14. Japan Patent Office <https://www.jpo.go.jp/>
15. Patent Office of the Republic of Poland – URL: <https://uprp.gov.pl/pl>
16. The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). – URL: <https://www.uspto.gov>
17. Spanish Patent and Trademark Office O.A. – URL: <http://www.oepm.es>
18. Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO). – URL: <https://kipo.go.kr>
19. Baldwin, P. (2014). The Battle between Anglo-American Copyright and European Authors' Rights. In *The Copyright Wars: Three Centuries of Trans-Atlantic Battle* (pp. 14-52). PRINCETON; OXFORD: Princeton University Press. doi:10.2307/j.ctt6wqoz2.4
20. Malysheva A.V. Case law: Aspects of Anglo-Saxon and Continental Law // Youth and Science: Proceedings of the IX All-Russian Scientific and Technical Conference of Students, Postgraduate Students and Young Scientists with participation of international specialists, dedicated to the 385th anniversary of Krasnoyarsk [Electronic resource]. - Krasnoyarsk: Siberian Federal University, 2013. – URL: <http://conf.sfu-kras.ru/sites/mn2013/section114.html>
21. Mirskikh I.Y. Features of legal regulation and protection of intellectual property in foreign countries. Priority scientific directions: from theory to practice. 2016. № 21. 265-269 pp.
22. Le service public de la diffusion du droit français (Légifrance). – URL : <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/id/LEGISCTA000006161665/>
23. World Intellectual Property Report Intellectual Property Basics: A Q&A for Students. China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA). Publication year: 2019. – URL: https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_1056.pdf
24. Patent Office Hellenic Industrial Property Organization (HIPO). – URL: <http://www.obl.gr/el/>
25. The Hellenic Copyright Organization (OPI). – URL: https://opi.gr/images/library/nomothesia/ethniki/nomoi/aitiologiki_4481.pdf.
26. Trademark Office General Secretariat of Commerce & Consumer's Protection, Ministry of Development & Investments. – URL: <http://www.obl.gr/el/>
27. Greek Ministry of the Economy and Development. The Coordinating Authority for Market Supervision and the Fight Against Illicit Trade (SYKEAAP). – URL: <http://www.mindev.gov.gr/sykeAAP/>
28. L'Institut national de la propriété industrielle – URL : <https://www.inpi.fr/fr>
29. Conseil supérieur de la propriété littéraire et artistique <https://www.culture.gouv.fr/>
30. L'Institut national de la propriété industrielle. – URL : <https://www.inpi.fr/fr>
31. La solution de l'enveloppe Soleau. <https://www.inpi.fr/fr/protoger-vos>



- creations/l/enveloppe-soleau/enveloppe-soleau.
32. Code de la propriété intellectuelle. Livre VII: Marques de fabrique, de commerce ou de service et autres signes distinctifs. URL: https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/section_lc/LEGITEXT000006069414/LEGISCTA000006133336/#LEGISCTA000039381535
 33. Code civil. – URL: https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/texte_lc/LEGITEXT000006070721
 34. Code de commerce. – URL: https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/texte_lc/LEGITEXT000005634379?tab_selection=all&searchField=ALL&query=code+de+commerce&page=1&init=true
 35. Code de procédure civile. – URL: https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/texte_lc/LEGITEXT000006070716/
 36. Code pénal. – URL: https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/texte_lc/LEGITEXT000006070719/2021-01-23/
 37. Timofeeva A.V.. Legal regulation of trademarks in European countries (by the example of France). Economics. Law. Society. Vol. 5, No. 2 (22), 2020. p. 45
 38. Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO). – URL: <http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/cipointernet-internetopic.nsf/eng/home>
 39. Copyright Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. C-42) (as amended up to June 17, 2019) <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-42/Index.html>
 40. Patent Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. P-4) (as amended up to March 25, 2020) <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/P-4/index.html>
 41. Trademarks Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. T-13) (as amended up to June 18, 2019) <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/t-13/>
 42. Combating Counterfeit Products Act (S.C. 2014, c. 32) https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/annualstatutes/2014_32/
 43. Integrated Circuit Topography Act (S.C. 1990, c. 37) <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/I-14.6/>
 44. Intellectual Property Office. – URL: <http://www.ipo.gov.uk>
 45. The Registered Designs Act 1949 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/957357/Registered-Designs-Act-1949.pdf
 46. The Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/957583/Copyright-designs-and-patents-act-1988.pdf
 47. The Patents Act 1977 <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/the-patent-act-1977>
 48. The Trade Marks Act 1994 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/957352/unofficial-trade-marks-act-1994.pdf
 49. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 4168 of 02.08.2019 "On measures to improve public administration in the field of intellectual property."
 50. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №4380 of 01.07.2019 "On measures to organize the activities of the Intellectual Property Agency under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan".